Canadian
Advisory Council
on the Status of Women

Conseil
consultatif canadien
sur la situation de la femme

CEASE-FIRE:
A BRIEF TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE STUDYING BILL C-17 ON GUN CONTROL

October 1, 1991
Publication Number: 91-L-177

Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women

92-02895/

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women 1
Structure of the Brief 2

GUNS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN 3

Violence Against Women in Canadian Society 3
Use of Guns in Violence Against Women 4
The Gun Culture 6

GUN CONTROL 9

Firearms Policy in Canada 9
The CACSW Position 12
Proposed Amendments to Bill C-17 13
Tighten screening process and shift burden of proof to applicant 14
Prohibit all automatic and paramilitary semi-automatic weapons 15
Prohibit large-capacity magazines 17
Prohibit possession of firearms by persons convicted of violent offences 17
Establish a national registry of firearms 18
Control the sale of ammunition 19
Recover cost of effective regulation through fees 20
Restructure membership of the Canadian Advisory Council on Firearms ... 20

CONCLUSION 21

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS 23

REFERENCES 26

APPENDICES 29

INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women (CACSW) was established in 1973 on the recommendation of the 1970 Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada. The CACSW is composed of twenty-seven part-time and three full-time members appointed by the federal government. Collectively, Council members represent the regional, cultural, occupational, racial, and ethnic diversity of Canada, as well as the two official languages.

The CACSW's mandate is to advise the federal government and to inform the public on matters of interest and concern to women. Thus, the Council gives the government advice about the impact on women of existing or proposed policies and programs; undertakes and publishes research on issues of interest and concern to women with a view to achieving needed reform; informs the general public on key issues; promotes an awareness of these issues through public and media relations; and contributes to the development of a substantive body of Canadian resource material on women's issues.

Over the past eighteen years, the CACSW has taken a leadership role in raising the issue of male violence against women, ensuring that women's voices are heard, educating the public about the pervasiveness and reality of violence, and emphasizing the urgent need for preventive action. For example, the CACSW has played a critical role in raising public awareness about the seriousness of wife assault and has published a number of studies on this topic, including *Wife Battering in Canada: The Vicious Circle* (1980); *Battered but not Beaten: Preventing Wife Battering in Canada* (1987); *and Preventing Wife Battering: Towards a New Understanding* (1989). The CACSW has also appeared before parliamentary committees to raise awareness of, and recommend solutions for, the widespread physical and sexual violence experienced by women as well as the inequality that lies at the root of this experience. In February 1991, the CACSW appeared before the Sub-Committee on the Status of Women, which recommended that the CACSW be invited to conduct gender-sensitivity programs for members of Parliament (Recommendation 10, Canada, House of Commons, 1991).

Structure of the Brief

This brief reviews the issue of gun control in the context of violence in our society generally and violence against women in particular. It also identifies amendments to Bill C-17 that are required to ensure that women's concerns are adequately addressed.

Gun control is an issue for all of us, individually and collectively. The majority (79%) of people in Canada support stricter gun control. This support is even stronger among women, where support for tougher gun laws is 88%, compared to 72% for men. (McRae, 1991) Women are often victimized by guns, yet seldom use them. Women make up the majority of adults in Canada; our views are important. For all these reasons, women's concerns should have a central place in the formulation of policy and legislation on this issue. Further, the Government of Canada has identified the elimination of violence against women as a priority concern, supported by such measures as a national strategy on violence against women and the establishment of the Canadian Panel on Violence Against Women.

Violence against women is a function of complex, inter-related factors. Elsewhere, the CACSW has defined violence as follows:

> . . . a multi-faceted problem which encompasses physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violations of women and which is integrally linked to the social/economic/political structures, values, and policies that silence women in our society, support gender-based discrimination, and maintain women's inequality. (CACSW, 1991)

Gun control is not the whole solution to such violence, but it can play an important role in preventing avoidable deaths and acknowledging that women and children, together with men, have an interest in building a society free from violence. Strong gun control legislation is one way for the government to contribute to a safer society for all.

GUNS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence Against Women in Canadian Society

Violence against women is an issue of concern to everyone in society. It violates the fundamental values of equality, justice, and fairness upon which democracy is founded. Men's violence against women, and the more generalized violence of which it is part, cannot be ignored; nor can the values that support it.

Male violence against women is strongly rooted in the values of dominance, aggressiveness, and competitiveness. Acceptance of the depth of violence against women is slow in coming. The Church Council on Justice and Corrections writes:

> Family violence is very hard to talk about. It is complex. It is painful. It generates many different responses. We know we need to do more than provide emergency shelters for victims. But attempts to expose the roots of the problem unsettle and polarize people.
>
> . . . The realization of our shared hope to prevent wife battering, depends on the recognition **that wife battering is only one form of widespread violence so endemic to our society, violence fed by our prominent values of: competition, aggressiveness and individuality or autonomy.**
>
> . . . Men are taught to equate masculinity with dominance over women. They also learn that it is manly to use violence to solve problems. Thus, it is not surprising that since men are expected to exercise authority in their families, some choose to do so violently.
>
> Patriarchal systems have always assured men that they have a right to violence in pursuit of what they need and that no home is automatically immune to this kind of violence. (Church Council on Justice and Corrections, 1988)

Violence is a part of everyday life in our society. Violence against women is so prevalent that the majority of women can expect to be victims of some form of male violence at some point in their lives. The patterns of male violence against women are telling:

- **A woman is sexually assaulted, involving forced sexual intercourse, every 17 minutes in Canada. A woman is sexually assaulted in other ways every 6 minutes. (CACSW, *Sexual Assault*, 1985)**

- Women are more likely to be victimized in their own homes than away from home and are more likely to be attacked by relatives, friends, or acquaintances than by strangers. Only one-third of sexual assault victims are attacked by total strangers. (MacLeod, 1989; Solicitor General of Canada, 1985; CACSW, 1985)
- One woman in ten women is beaten by the man she lives with or has lived with. (MacLeod, 1987; Lupri, 1989)
- A woman is three times more likely to be killed by her spouse than she is to kill her spouse. (Appendix 1)
- Most women in Canada fear for their safety. (Solicitor General of Canada, 1985)

Most of the violence that women experience in our society is not the random acts of strangers. Women are sexually assaulted, beaten, and murdered in their homes by men known to them. These patterns are sufficiently ingrained in our society that Parliament is considering establishing December 6th as a National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women.

Use of Guns in Violence Against Women

Guns play a frequent and fatal role in violence against women:

- Guns are the weapon of choice in domestic violence. Between 1979 and 1988, 42% of women murdered by their husbands were shot. This percentage increased in 1989 to 46%. Guns account for 35% of family-related murders. (Appendix 1)
- On average, a woman is shot to death every 5 days in Canada. In 1989, 74 women, representing 30% of all female murder victims, were shot to death. (Appendix 3)
- Most women murder victims are killed by unrestricted weapons (rifles and shotguns). Between 1980 and 1989, 464 women, representing 72% of all women shooting homicide victims, were killed by rifles and shotguns. This is substantially higher than the overall proportion of firearms murders committed with rifles and shotguns (60%). (Appendix 4)
- It is not known whether any group of women is at particular risk. Women are most likely to be murdered in large urban areas (population of 500,000 or more) or in sparsely populated areas (population under 5,000). During the period 1980-1989, women were shot to death in every province and territory. (Appendix 3)

- Women are also the grandmothers, mothers, aunts, sisters, partners, and friends of shooting victims. Of the 3,510 suicides in Canada in 1988, 30% (1,065) were committed with guns. Males tend to use guns in suicide attempts and are six times more likely to die than females who attempt suicide. Children are often the accidental as well as the intended victims of gunshots. (Canada, Minutes of Proceedings . . . Bill C-80, 7:4; Shaver, 1990)

It is sometimes argued that guns are not the only weapons of violence, but guns are more deadly than other weapons. (Christoffel and Christoffel, 1989) Even where death is not the outcome, the psychological trauma is considerable when guns are used during the commission of other offences or when the use of a firearm is threatened. Consider the testimony of Michelle Anderson before the Special Committee on Bill C-80:

> When my father drank, he terrorized my family with his hunting rifles. He would shout for his guns; he was going to kill us all . . . I recall my mother fleeing the house with my siblings and myself. He searched for us at their friends' house, because he suspected that they were hiding us – and they were, in their attic. Can you even imagine the terror my mother lived through? Can you imagine what I went through as a seven-year-old child? It is facile to suggest my mother could have avoided it by leaving. . . .
>
> My father was in the Canadian army at the time, but when my mother pleaded for help with his superiors they were uninterested. Apparently he was a fine worker and that was what mattered. They sat up, though, and paid attention when he held a loaded rifle to his superior officer's head in front of a cafeteria full of witnesses, and threatened to blow his head off.
>
> I count myself lucky to be alive, that my family is alive, and that my father is not a murderer.
>
> Why have I told you this? Because rifles can kill people, because I am not ashamed of what happened. I was a victim. I am, however, angry and distraught. Family violence is not a private problem; it is a public danger, and guns are part of that danger. (Canada, Minutes of Proceedings . . . Bill C-80, 11:11)

Women's experience of violence is different from men's. Women are at greater risk in their homes and from people they know. Legally owned, easily accessible rifles and shotguns are of particular concern. As a consequence, controlling access to firearms by 'legitimate' users is of paramount importance.

The murders at the École Polytechnique in Montreal were a catalyst for public examination of gun control. The DeCoster Commission, which investigated the murders, concluded that lax gun control was a factor in the killings and urged the public to continue to pressure the government to enact stricter laws. In the past year, there have been a number of family murders involving firearms, including a triple murder in Calgary using a legally acquired assault rifle. (Howse, 1991) Scarcely a week goes by when a woman is not shot by her husband or companion.

The Gun Culture

The CACSW acknowledges the reasonable use of guns in Canada for subsistence, sporting, and recreational activities. There is evidence, however, of an attachment to guns that goes beyond their utility; its roots can be found in male culture. This culture places a premium on domination and aggression, giving rise to fundamental problems in our society. The CACSW is concerned that the process of developing gun control legislation thus far has shown undue deference to values that underpin this culture and that are at the root of violence against women.

The gun lobby's rhetoric against gun control is often farfetched and without a firm basis in fact, yet gun owners have been afforded influence in the process of developing gun controls that is disproportionate to their numbers. The explanation for this appears to lie in the belief that guns are an essential and legitimate part of men's lives, and in the fact that women's concerns have been and continue to be discounted or ignored.

Some gun owners support improvements in gun control that represent little more than added inconvenience to legitimate users. However, others defend their 'rights' and oppose even moderate restrictions. There is no 'right to bear arms' in Canada; in fact, the so-called right to bear arms under the Constitution of the United States is contested terrain. Nonetheless, the influence of certain aspects of U.S. culture, particularly the role of guns, is apparent in the Canadian gun control debate. In examining violence in Canada, this influence should not be overlooked.

Most boys play with toy guns from an early age. Guns are featured prominently in today's action movies, while 'the Western' has long been an artifact of U.S. culture. Male power in the so-called Wild West was associated with shooting skill.

This attachment to guns has carried over into many other aspects of present-day culture. In particular, the use of guns and violence in the media has contributed to perceptions that guns are used by heroes to resolve conflicts. Effective police officers in North American movies and television programs are most often those who shoot the most 'bad guys'. As Aboriginal people and members of minority communities can attest, this glorification of weaponry has also served and continues to serve as a metaphor for the most deeply-rooted racist aggressions in our society.

Arming women has been portrayed as a progressive move towards equality. *Soldier of Fortune* magazine advocates arming women for self-protection, citing the case of Orlando, Florida, where the rate of reported rapes fell by 25% in 1967, following the training of 2,500 women in firearms use in 1966. (Danish, 1990) This 'evidence' against the efficacy of gun control is reiterated by Canadian gun lobbyists, such as the National Firearms Association, which advocate arming women for self-defence. This suggestion is both dangerous and self-serving. Killing an intruder on the grounds of self-defence is known as a "self-protection homicide"; evidence suggests that for every such case, there are 1.3 accidental deaths, 4.6 criminal homicides, and 37 suicides with firearms. (Kellerman and Reay, 1986) Thus, privatization of violence is not a solution. The advice of the police and assault prevention experts is that weapons are more likely to be turned against the victim than to be used successfully for self-protection.

Further, and equally important, this type of response advocates resorting to private justice to enforce a right that women enjoy under the country's pre-eminent law. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees women the right to security of the person:

> 7. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice.

Section 7 of the Charter is reinforced by section 28, which provides:

> 28. Notwithstanding anything in this Charter, the rights and freedoms referred to in it are guaranteed equally to male and female persons.

The CACSW believes that the State, through its legislatures and law enforcement agencies, has a constitutional responsibility to ensure a public commitment to provide women with equal access to security. This places gun control squarely in the arena of fundamental rights guaranteed to all persons, female and male.

Deference to the notion that guns are a natural part of masculinity accounts, in part, for the difficulty facing those advocating more effective gun control. It also masks the priority accorded to the economic interests of the international arms industry. Both the need for and methods of improved gun control seem obvious to women and men sensitive to the pervasive violence in our society, to public health officials, to law enforcement agencies – in fact, to a majority of people in Canada. Yet the legislative process appears to have been based on the notion that owning a gun makes one an expert in gun control. This assumption is fraught with difficulties, not the least of which is its blatant sexism. Substance abusers are not seen as the experts on regulating drugs and alcohol. Wife batterers are not seen as the experts in crafting strategies for the security of battered women and their children. The tobacco industry does not represent the experts in identifying the impact of tobacco addiction on our society.

The CACSW categorically rejects the view that gun owners are experts on gun control. In our view, women have been largely excluded from the legislative debate on gun control because of this assumption. The majority of members of the Special Committee on Bill C-80 were not only men but gun owners. Member of Parliament Robert Nault said, "The NDP trying to exploit this as a women's issue bothers me a lot . . . . Sending Dawn Black to the Committee is just outrageous. She knows nothing whatsoever about firearms." (Koch, 1991) The Special Committee on Bill C-80 refused a request to appear by the National Action Committee on the Status of Women. The Special Committee also rejected a request to appear by the families of the victims of the École Polytechnique, relenting only after public pressure was brought to bear. Yet gun clubs from across the country were invited to present their views.

Gun control is not about guns; it is about violence. Violence is socialized, not biological behaviour; it has its roots in social, psychological, cultural, and economic factors. Men, women, and children in a violent society feel rage, despair, and confusion and are sometimes so deeply alienated that they feel nothing at all. We are surrounded by the symbols of violence from childhood to adulthood; incrementally, we become desensitized. When guns are readily accessible, they become the vehicle for expressing violence. Women are stabbed, strangled and beaten to death, but most women murdered by their husbands are shot to death. Guns are also used by

rejected boyfriends and husbands to kill their lovers and wives, by young women and especially young men to kill themselves, by young men to kill each other, and accidentally by children and adults to kill or injure others. Guns are also used to threaten women who are beaten or raped and to terrorize women and children in their homes. Ours is a violent society; we are all touched by it, but women and children suffer the most harm. Who counts their expertise?

GUN CONTROL

Firearms Policy in Canada

Firearms policy in Canada has been based on recognizing the efficacy of gun control while also attempting to accommodate the interests of gun owners. According to the Department of Justice, gun control began in Canada in 1877, when justices of the peace could imprison persons with handguns who had no reasonable cause to use them for self-defence. Canada's first permit system for small arms was introduced in 1982. Subsequently, a handful of amendments have resulted in the prohibition of fully automatic weapons, restrictions on handguns, and the introduction of police-issued certificates for gun purchasers.

Currently, a Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) is required to buy a gun. The FAC is a permit to acquire, not to possess, guns. It can be used to acquire as many rifles and shotguns as the purchaser wants over a five-year period; once the guns are bought, no FAC renewal is necessary. An FAC costs $10.00; there is no charge for subsistence hunters.

At the time of application for an FAC, there is little screening beyond a criminal record check. Less than 1% of applicants are refused, and the burden of proof is on the firearms officer to justify a denial. There are few controls on the sale of ammunition. Some assault weapons, including the Ruger Mini-14 used by Marc Lepine and long-barrelled AK-47s, can be obtained with a simple FAC.

The current law provides no registration by type of firearm or serial number, nor does it provide any way of indicating the number of unrestricted firearms an individual owns. In fact, the legislation prohibits the firearms officer from obtaining this information.

For guns with a barrel length of less than 18 inches, principally handguns and some assault weapons, a restricted weapons permit is also required. To obtain a restricted weapons permit, applicants must belong to a gun club, require the gun for their work, require the gun for self-protection (this is seldom accepted as a reason), or claim to be a collector. Applicants are carefully screened through community checks and must show that they have a safe in which to store the weapons. Strict controls are placed on where the weapons can be carried and used; as well, the types and serial numbers of the weapons are recorded. There is no charge for a restricted weapons permit, and it does not need to be renewed. Even if the holder ceases to be a member of a gun club, the permit is not revoked.

Some of these features were the result of federal law enacted in 1978. Despite the limitations of this legislation, it had a significant effect in reducing firearms-related crimes. (Canadian Bar Association, 1991) This is supported by recent data from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics:

> Between 1975 and 1989, the firearm homicide rate in Canada declined 38%, from 1.3 to 0.8 per 100,000 population, whereas the United States rate declined 7%, from 5.8 to 5.4. (Statistics Canada, 1991)

The current gun control law in Canada is, in most respects, tighter than the system of controls in the United States. There are some exceptions. For example, a 16-year-old cannot legally buy a gun in the United States. As well, in states such as California and New Jersey, assault weapons are banned. The effects of the different gun controls in the two countries were revealed in a study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. The study compared Vancouver and Seattle, two cities of comparable size, unemployment rates, median household incomes, poverty rates, and rates of burglaries and assaults. The cities are a three-hour drive apart and are exposed to the same television programs. The cities reported almost identical rates of aggravated assault involving knives and fists. Guns were used more often in Seattle, however, resulting in much higher rates of assault involving guns (7.7 times higher risk) and shooting homicides (4.8 times higher risk). (Kellerman and Reay, 1986)

Gun control in Canada is considerably looser, however, than the systems in place in most European countries, and our firearms death rates tend to be significantly higher. Studies comparing cities of equal size in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Denmark,

Japan, and West Germany show linkages between easy access to firearms and higher rates of firearms deaths. (Killias, 1990)

England and Wales, for example, have a strict regime of gun control, with predictable results. In Britain, firearms permits are required to own and use all weapons and to purchase ammunition. Permits must be renewed every three years. Refusals and revocations are very much at the discretion of the police if they have reason to believe that the individual has "intemperate habits or an unsound mind". To obtain a permit, the applicant must show reason for acquiring a weapon, and the burden of proof is on the applicant rather than on the issuing officer. Few permits are issued for handguns, and most semi-automatic weapons were prohibited in 1988. In England, the murder rate is one-third that of Canada. (Canadian Police Association, 1990)

Even Switzerland, which is often cited by gun lobbyists as an example of a country with easy access to firearms, has, on closer examination, controls worth noting. Members of the civilian militia, who are issued automatic weapons, have high rates of gun ownership; however, ammunition for the weapons is not available in arms shops. Rather, members of the militia are issued a sealed box of ammunition that is inspected annually. Moreover, the police have considerable discretion over who is issued a gun permit for private use; weapons are confiscated if there is a complaint. Notwithstanding these controls, the data show that although Switzerland has a non-gun homicide rate that compares with Britain's, it has five times as many homicides committed with guns and the highest suicide rate in the western world. (Killias, 1990)

In May 1990, new Canadian gun control legislation, Bill C-80, was introduced. The Minister of Justice established the Canadian Advisory Council on Firearms shortly thereafter. Because of opposition from the gun lobby, the Bill was referred to a special committee before second reading; normally, bills are referred to a legislative committee after second reading. The report of the Special Committee on Bill C-80, tabled in February 1991, was criticized for not adequately representing the interests of urban centre populations and women on the issue of gun control. Nor did it reflect many of the recommendations made by gun control advocates for substantive improvements in screening, a ban on assault weapons without exceptions, controls on the sale of ammunition, and registration of all guns. Nevertheless, the Special Committee did recommend some improvements to Bill C-80 as well as some additional compromises.

In May 1991, the Minister of Justice tabled new legislation, Bill C-17, which resembled C-80 in most respects but incorporated some of the recommendations of the Special Committee on Bill C-80. Bill C-17 has since been referred to a legislative committee, which will present recommendations before third reading in the fall of 1991.

The CACSW Position

When Bill C-80 was introduced in 1990, there was some discussion among women's groups about whether to participate in the debate. Many groups were concerned that the importance of their work on wife battering, sexual assault, pornography, and other manifestations of violence in our society would be diminished or their efforts deflected by the gun control debate. Many simply did not have the resources needed to participate.

Research and statistics prepared for the CACSW demonstrated the relationship between gun control and violence against women. As a result, the CACSW met to discuss gun control. CACSW members come from a wide cross-section of the people in Canada; some of them own guns, most of them do not. CACSW members come from both rural and urban communities and a variety of occupations, including rancher, teacher, entrepreneur, nurse, homemaker, and lawyer. They are mothers, grandmothers, sisters, aunts, and spouses; they have all been touched by violence against women in our society. In March 1991, the CACSW unanimously adopted the following gun control recommendations and has submitted them to the federal government:

Whereas

- between 1977 and 1988, 28% of all women murdered and 42% of women murdered by their husbands were shot to death;
- rifles and shotguns (unrestricted firearms) are more frequently used to kill women and children in domestic situations than are handguns (restricted weapons);
- an unrestricted semi-automatic paramilitary firearm was used to murder 14 women at the École Polytechnique in 1989; and
- an important objective of Canada's firearms policy must be to provide safety for women, who are the target of much violence in our society;

the CACSW recommends

1. that the federal government adopt more restrictive gun control legislation and regulations, with the following features:
   (a) a licensing system (similar to the motor vehicle licensing system) for all gun owners and users that requires the provision of photographic identification, personal references, a criminal record check, and a certificate attesting that the applicant has passed a mandatory course to ascertain competency and knowledge of firearms safety and regulation, safe storage and common incidents of misuse;
   (b) prohibition of all automatic and paramilitary semi-automatic firearms, and appropriate restrictions applied to all firearms;
   (c) prohibition of all handgun magazines that can hold more than 10 cartridges and all magazines for semi-automatic guns that hold more than 5 cartridges;
   (d) strict safe storage requirements for all guns;
   (e) the prohibition against possession of firearms be extended to all persons convicted of any violent offence, whether indictable or summary conviction;
   (f) periodic programs, accommodated by local authorities, to permit the safe disposal of firearms without question;
2. that the federal government develop and implement a national public education campaign to explain the rationale and requirements of Canada's firearms policy, and in particular that the federal government develop a program to inform and encourage owners of all existing guns to comply with its firearms policy;
3. that the federal government develop and implement a national firearms registry applicable immediately to all new firearms purchases and, after a general amnesty period, to all existing firearms;
4. that the federal government consult with Aboriginal groups to ensure that Canadian firearms policy takes into account their historical and treaty rights.

Proposed Amendments to Bill C-17

Because Bill C-17 is, to a large extent, enabling legislation, its effectiveness will depend a great deal on the implementation of regulations and procedures to support it. As a result, this brief addresses not only amendments to the legislation but how the legislation and subsequent regulations can be used to achieve the goals the CACSW believes important.

Tighten screening process and shift burden of proof to applicant

The current process for screening applicants for a Firearms Acquisition Certificate is inadequate. The rate of refusals is so low (1%) as to suggest that virtually everyone who applies for an FAC and a restricted weapons permit gets one. The CACSW supports the proposed improvements contained in Bill C-17, including the use of photograph identification on the FAC, the requirement for two signatures on the application, and the introduction of mandatory training and testing requirements.

Because shooting by rifles and shotguns poses the greatest risk for women, the CACSW recommends that community checks be mandatory prior to issuing an FAC. Most wife battering and sexual assaults are unreported; criminal record checks are inadequate to identify women at risk. Procedures must be developed, in consultation with women in their communities, to ensure that the FAC application process secures and promotes their equal right to security of the person. This would appear to be a matter of practice and resources. From a legal perspective, information required for community checks is already authorized under subsection 106(9) of the *Criminal Code*, consequentially amended by clause 18(6) of Bill C-17 to provide:

> 106. (9) A firearms officer who has received an application for a firearms acquisition certificate may require the applicant to submit such further information in addition to that included in the application as may reasonably be regarded as relevant for the purpose of determining whether there is any matter that might render it dangerous for the safety of the applicant **or of any other person** if the applicant acquired a firearm. (emphasis added)

Drawing on the example provided by England, the CACSW recommends that the burden of proof be shifted to the applicant to prove why the applicant should have access to a firearm, rather than making the firearms officer prove why the applicant ought not to have one. This would require the following amendment to Bill C-17:

Amend clause 18 of the proposed Bill as follows:

- **Delete sub-clause 18(8) and substitute the following therefor:**

  106. (17) In a hearing under subsection (16), the burden of proof is on the applicant to convince the provincial court judge that the firearms officer was wrong in his or her decision that it is not in the interest of the applicant's security or that of any other person that the applicant should acquire a firearm.

Further, as restricted weapons permits are issued to applicants who can demonstrate need under current section 109 of the *Criminal Code*, they should not be issued for life. Instead, the CACSW believes that such certificates should be renewed periodically, and that a continuing need be demonstrated at each renewal.

◘ Prohibit all automatic and paramilitary semi-automatic weapons

Paramilitary weapons pose a threat for mass murder, as revealed by the following tragedies: the École Polytechnique killings in Montreal; the Stockton, California murders; and the recent triple slaying in Calgary. The threat these weapons pose to Canadian society outweighs any benefit they may have for hunting or target shooting. Some have argued against this view on the grounds that assault or paramilitary weapons cannot be defined. However, the CACSW finds ample evidence in other jurisdictions to refute this.

According to the United States Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Administration, the criteria for identifying assault-type rifles include military appearance, large magazine capacity, and semi-automatic versions of a machine gun. (United States, 1989) California's *Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989* provides:

> Assault weapon generally means a firearm of such nature and of such a high rate of fire and capacity for firepower that its function as a legitimate sports and/or recreational firearm is substantially outweighed by the danger that it can be used to kill and injure human beings. (California, 1989)

The California bill also identifies specific weapons and versions of those weapons subject to the ban. Britain avoided the problem of definition by banning virtually all semi-automatic weapons.

The CACSW therefore believes that the provisions of Bill C-17 concerning types of assault weapons are important. Fully automatic weapons 'grandfathered' by the 1978 legislation as well as semi-automatic versions of fully automatic weapons should be removed from circulation.

The CACSW objects to the inclusion of a 'grandfather' clause allowing current owners to keep their weapons by becoming collectors, particularly because 'collector' is loosely defined. The Chief Provincial Firearms Officers, the Canadian Bar Association, and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police have all argued that the grandfather clause should be eliminated. This would require the following amendments to Bill C-17:

Amend clause 2 of the proposed Bill as follows:

- **Delete subclause 2(4) of the proposed Bill and substitute the following therefor:**

  (4) The definition 'restricted weapon' in subsection 84(1) of the said Act is amended by striking out paragraph (c) thereof.

- **Delete the amendment to subsection 84(1.2) as provided under subclause 2(6) of the proposed Bill and substitute the following therefor:**

  (1.2) Paragraph (c) of the definition 'prohibited weapon' in subsectie 84(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  (c) any firearm that is capable of, or assembled or designed and manufactured with the capability of firing projectiles in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger, whether or not it has been altered to fire only one projectile with one such pressure.

The CACSW believes that paramilitary assault weapons, including the Ruger Mini-14 used by Marc Lepine, and armour-piercing bullets should be 'prohibited weapons'. Sufficient evidence was presented to the Special Committee on Bill C-80 by provincial firearms officers and others to conclude that the Ruger Mini-14 is a paramilitary assault weapon and should be prohibited by Order in Council as soon as possible. In addition, the CACSW recommends that the Minister of Justice examine the 'need' for weapons such as .44 Magnum handguns and consider adding to the prohibited weapons list all firearms that serve no reasonable purpose for hunting or target shooting.

Prohibit large-capacity magazines

Large-capacity magazines are not specifically proscribed, but the Minister has indicated that bans on large-capacity magazines will follow by regulation. The CACSW supports this move. A ban on large-capacity magazines is essential because this is one characteristic of assault weapons. The CACSW would accept carefully enforced exceptions for Olympic-class target shooting competitions.

Prohibit possession of firearms by persons convicted of any violent offence

Subsection 106(4) allows a firearms officer to refuse an FAC to an applicant who has been convicted on indictment of an offence against another person, or who has a history of behaviour involving violence against another person. The CACSW is concerned that current screening mechanisms, which rarely offer more than a criminal record check, do not provide adequate protection for women, particularly those in violent relationships. Most incidents of domestic violence do not end up in the judicial system; those that do rarely proceed by way of indictment. The CACSW believes that firearms officers must be under a positive obligation to determine, to the maximum extent possible in the circumstances, whether the applicant has a history of violence against other persons. The law would be strengthened if:

(a) subsection 106(4)(a) were amended to include all convictions for violent offences, whether proceeded with by indictment or otherwise, and
(b) Attorneys General were to issue directives to all firearms officers that applicants with a history of domestic violence, whether evidenced by convictions or local police records, should be identified as falling within subsection 106(4)(c) of the *Criminal Code*.

This would require the following amendment to Bill C-17:

Amendments to clauses 18 and 11 of the proposed Bill:

- **Amend subclause 18(5) of the proposed Bill by deleting from proposed subsection 106(4)(a) the following words: 'in proceedings on indictment'.**
- **This amendment would require a consequential amendment to subclause 11(1) of the proposed Bill by deleting from proposed subsection 100(1) the following word: 'indictable'.**

It is essential here, as in our recommendations to improve other features of the screening process, that adequate resources be provided to permit firearms officers to discharge these responsibilities.

- **Establish a national registry of firearms**

The CACSW recommends the creation of a national registry of firearms. Effective gun control requires information; however, little information has been gathered about the number and type of guns and owners of firearms in Canada. Although the proposed Bill provides for extensions of prohibition orders and for confiscation of weapons and FACs where there is just cause, implementation of these measures will be hampered by the lack of information about who has what weapons.

The CACSW would support the requirement to include information about firearms on the FAC; another way of collecting this information, however, is at the point of sale. In addition, all transactions regarding the loss, sale, or transfer of firearms should be recorded. The existing restricted firearms registry could be expanded to include unrestricted weapons, or the Firearms Acquisition Certificate files could be expanded to include information about the types of weapons purchased.

Given that the seller is required to ensure that the buyer of a firearm has a valid FAC and to record information about the weapon, type, serial number and buyer, the simplest way to implement this would be by collecting information regarding the sale of all firearms. In addition to requiring those conducting firearms business to submit this information on a regular basis, the legislation would have to require that sales, losses, and thefts of all firearms be reported.

The process could begin with all sales of firearms. Current owners of firearms would be encouraged to register their weapons. After an amnesty period, registration of all firearms would be required. To accomplish this, several clauses of Bill C-17 must be modified, and section 106(1) of the *Criminal Code* must be deleted or modified to allow firearms officers to collect information regarding the type and serial number of firearms, including those required for hunting. The frequency with which reports must be submitted and the form in which they must be submitted can be prescribed subsequently by the Commissioner.

Further, the CACSW recommends that 'genuine gun collectors' be subject to controls similar to those for gun dealers, perhaps by amendment to section 105 of the *Criminal Code*.

These recommendations would require the following amendments to Bill C-17:

Amendments to clauses 17, 15, and 18 of the proposed Bill:

- **Amend subclause 17(1) of the proposed Bill as follows:**

  105. (1) Every person who carries on a business that includes the manufacturing, buying or selling at wholesale or retail, collecting, storing, importing, repairing, altering or modifying or taking in pawn of restricted weapons or firearms or who operates a museum approved for the purposes of this Part by the Commissioner or the Attorney General of the province in which it is situated . . .

- **Amend clause 15 of the proposed Bill by adding the following:**

  Subsection 104(2) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  104. (2) Every one commits an offence who, having lost or mislaid a firearm or having had a firearm stolen from his or her possession, does not with reasonable despatch report to a peace officer or a local registrar of firearms that he or she has lost or mislaid the firearm or that the firearm has been stolen from him or her.

- **Amend clause 18 of the proposed Bill by adding a subclause repealing subsection 106(10) of the said Act. Alternatively, the following may be substituted therefor:**

  106. (10) The local registrar of firearms, firearms officer or other person may require additional information to be submitted by an applicant for a firearms acquisition certificate or permit, including details concerning the makes or serial numbers of firearms.

Control the sale of ammunition

The CACSW also recommends controls on the sale of ammunition. Given that legitimate firearms users should have an FAC and a hunting licence or gun club membership, we would suggest that the FAC or equivalent be required to purchase ammunition. Flexibility in the definition of 'equivalent document' could be prescribed by the Chief Firearms Officer to take into account local needs. This would require the following amendment to Bill C-17:

- **Amend clause 9 of the Bill to provide:**

  Subsection 97(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  97. (1) Every one who sells, barters, gives, lends, transfers or delivers any firearm or ammunition to a person who does not, at the time of such sale, barter, giving, lending, transfer or delivery or, in the case of a mail-order sale, within a reasonable time prior thereto, produce a firearms acquisition certificate or, in the case of ammunition, an equivalent as prescribed by regulation, for inspection by the person selling, bartering, giving, lending, transferring or delivering the firearm or ammunition, that that person has no reason to believe is invalid or was issued to a person other than the person producing it. . .

Recover cost of effective regulation through fees

The CACSW does not believe that the administration costs of gun control should be subsidized by the public purse. Rather, the CACSW believes that fees should be set at a rate that recovers the cost of implementing these regulatory measures; the current exemption of subsistence hunters from paying fees would continue. The CACSW recommends the following amendment to Bill C-17:

- **Amend clause 21 of the proposed Bill by adding the following:**

  Subsection 109(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  109. (1) An application for a registration certificate in respect of a restricted weapon shall be in a form prescribed by the Commissioner, shall be accompanied by a fee as prescribed by regulation, and shall be made to a local registrar of firearms.

- **Delete subclause 22(9) of the proposed Bill and substitute the following therefor:**

  Subsection 110(9) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  110. (9) No permits mentioned in subsections (1), (2.1), (3), (3.1), (4), (5), (6), or (7) shall be issued unless accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Restructure membership of the Canadian Advisory Council on Firearms

The Canadian Advisory Council on Firearms (CACF) will be providing advice to the Minister of Justice in several critical areas of regulation, including the definition of assault weapons, safe storage requirements, and other matters. To date, women have been severely under-

represented among members of the CACF. Further, the CACSW, among others, has observed a tendency to equate gun ownership with expertise on gun control when appointing individuals to the CACF. This approach diminishes and is inconsistent with the understanding of male violence against women that underlies the federal government's national strategy on violence.

A number of groups are not adequately represented on the CACF. These include: women from all communities, public health and safety officials, and community groups and organizations with expertise in dealing with the social impact of too-easy access to firearms. The Minister of Justice should consider additional ways of consulting with these groups to ensure that their interests and expertise are reflected in the regulations required to support Bill C-17.

CONCLUSION

The CACSW is responsible for advising the federal government on matters of interest and concern to women. The CACSW advises the federal government, in the strongest terms, that stricter, more effective gun control legislation is urgently required. The CACSW recommends that the federal government's firearms policy have the following features:

1. Gun control legislation that includes a stricter licensing system; mandatory firearms safety and competency testing; prohibition of all automatic and paramilitary semi-automatic firearms and limits on ammunition capacity; restrictions on all other firearms; strict, safe storage requirements for all guns; prohibitions on firearms possession extended to all violent offenders; and periodic gun disposal programs.
2. A national public education campaign to promote awareness of and compliance with gun control measures.
3. The creation of a national firearms registry.
4. Consultation with Aboriginal people and their representatives to ensure that gun control policies take into account their historical and treaty rights.

The CACSW has also expressed the need for more inclusive representation on the Canadian Advisory Council on Firearms as well as broader public consultation in the development of regulations supporting gun control legislation.

Members of the legislative committee on Bill C-17 will be able to address some of these measures through their study and recommendations on the proposed Bill. The CACSW hopes that they will press for further change, both as members of Parliament and as members of their communities.

In this brief, we have described the vulnerability of women to violence generally and in particular to gun-related violence. Women are far more likely to be the victims of guns than they are to use them. The very presence of guns contributes to violence in our society. As women, we have been working hard to increase public awareness of the extent and causes of violence against women. We have identified issues of violence, created supports for survivors, demanded laws for our security, and worked to change the social and economic culture that promotes violence. The CACSW believes gun control is an issue of violence; access to guns is part of the problem, and gun control is part of the solution.

In addition to advising government, the CACSW has a mandate to inform the public on matters of interest and concern to women. Many readers of this brief will not have had an opportunity to take part in the legislative debate about Bill C-17. Here is our message to them.

The gun control issue gives us an opportunity to take responsibility for defining the kind of society we want. It gives all of us, both men and women, an opportunity to say that we do not accept our violent culture, and to identify the values that are important for us and for our children. It gives us an opportunity to assert our collective interest in a safe and non-violent society. Informing ourselves about the issue clarifies the connections between guns and violence against women and enriches our understanding of violence.

All of us – men and women, members of Parliament, and members of the public – can also contribute to gun control at the local level. We encourage you to meet with police, community groups, educators, and others in your community to find ways to deal with gun control and violence at the local level. Find out how this issue can be integrated with other community concerns. The CACSW's 1989 publication, *Every Voice Counts: a guide to personal and political action*, can provide ideas for action and tips on organizing. Bill C-17 should be regarded as the beginning of a community effort, not as its conclusion.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) Tighten screening process and shift the burden of proof to the applicant

- Delete sub-clause 18(8) and substitute the following therefor:

  106. (17) In a hearing under subsection (16), the burden of proof is on the applicant to convince the provincial court judge that the firearms officer was wrong in his or her decision that it is not in the interest of the applicant's security or that of any other person that the applicant should acquire a firearm.

(b) Prohibit all automatic and paramilitary semi-automatic weapons

- Delete subclause 2(4) of the proposed Bill and substitute the following therefor:

  (4) The definition 'restricted weapon' in subsection 84(1) of the said Act is amended by striking out paragraph (c) thereof.

- Delete the amendment to subsection 84(1.2) as provided under subclause 2(6) of the proposed Bill and substitute the following therefor:

  (1.2) Paragraph (c) of the definition 'prohibited weapon' in subsection 84(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  (c) any firearm that is capable of, or assembled or designed and manufactured with the capability of firing projectiles in rapid succession during one pressure of the trigger, whether or not it has been altered to fire only one projectile with one such pressure.

(c) Prohibit large-capacity magazines

- Ban large-capacity magazines; permit carefully enforced exceptions, through Order in Council, for Olympic-class target shooting competitions.

(d) Prohibit possession of firearms by persons convicted of any violent offence

- Amend subclause 18(5) of the proposed Bill by deleting from proposed subsection 106. (4)(a) the following words: 'in proceedings on indictment'.
- Amend subclause 11(1) of the proposed Bill by deleting from proposed subsection 100(1) the following word: 'indictable'.

(e) Establish a national registry of firearms

- Amend subclause 17(1) of the proposed Bill as follows:

> 105. (1) Every person who carries on a business that includes the manufacturing, buying or selling at wholesale or retail, collecting, storing, importing, repairing, altering or modifying or taking in pawn of restricted weapons or firearms or who operates a museum approved for the purposes of this Part by the Commissioner or the Attorney General of the province in which it is situated . . .

- Amend clause 15 of the proposed Bill by adding the following:

Subsection 104(2) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

> 104. (2) Every one commits an offence who, having lost or mislaid a firearm or having had a firearm stolen from his or her possession, does not with reasonable despatch report to a peace officer or a local registrar of firearms that he or she has lost or mislaid the firearm or that the firearm has been stolen from him or her.

- Amend clause 18 of the proposed Bill by adding a subclause repealing subsection 106(10) of the said Act. Alternatively, the following may be substituted therefor:

> 106. (10) The local registrar of firearms, firearms officer or other person may require additional information to be submitted by an applicant for a firearms acquisition certificate or permit, including details concerning the makes or serial numbers of firearms.

(f) Control the sale of ammunition

- Amend clause 9 of the proposed Bill as follows:

Subsection 97(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

> 97. (1) Every one who sells, barters, gives, lends, transfers or delivers any firearm or ammunition to a person who does not, at the time of such sale, barter, giving, lending, transfer or delivery or, in the case of a mail-order sale, within a reasonable time prior thereto, produce a firearms acquisition certificate or, in the case of ammunition, an equivalent as prescribed by regulation, for inspection by the person selling, bartering, giving, lending, transferring or delivering the firearm or ammunition, that that person has no reason to believe is invalid or was issued to a person other than the person producing it. . .

(g) Recover cost of effective regulation through fees

- Amend clause 21 of the proposed Bill as follows:

  Subsection 109(1) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  109. (1) An application for a registration certificate in respect of a restricted weapon shall be in a form prescribed by the Commissioner, shall be accompanied by a fee as prescribed by regulation, and shall be made to a local registrar of firearms.

- Delete subclause 22(9) of the proposed Bill and substitute the following therefor:

  Subsection 110(9) of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

  110. (9) No permits mentioned in subsections (1), (2.1), (3), (3.1.), (4), (5), (6), or (7) shall be issued unless accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(h) Other recommendations

- Community checks should be compulsory prior to issuing an FAC. Firearms control officers must be provided with resources to discharge these responsibilities.
- The Minister should ensure that the concerns of women, community groups, and public health and safety officials are adequately represented in the process of developing regulations on gun control. Throughout, Aboriginal peoples must be consulted.
- Gun collectors should be strictly defined and subject to restrictions comparable to those controlling firearms businesses.
- Safe storage should be strictly defined and enforced.
- The federal government, together with its provincial and territorial counterparts, should develop a national public education campaign to promote awareness of and compliance with gun control measures.

REFERENCES

Appleby, Timothy. "Who Gets Killed in Canada". *The Globe and Mail*, July 13, 1991.

Brenton, Myron. *American Male*. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett, 1966.

California State. *Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989*.

Canada. House of Commons. *Act to Amend the Criminal Code R.S. C-46*. June 21, 1990.

_____. *Minutes of Proceedings and the Evidence of Special Committee on Subject Matter of Bill C-80 (Firearms)* various, 1990-91.

_____. Committee on Health and Welfare, Social Affairs, Seniors and the Status of Women. *The War Against Women*. Ottawa: 1991.

Canada. Solicitor General Canada. "Female Victims of Crime". *Canadian Urban Victimization Survey. Bulletin*, 4, 1985.

Canada. Statistics Canada. "Weapons and Violent Crime". *Juristat*, vol. 11, no. 12, August 1991.

Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women. *Male Violence Against Women: The Brutal Face of Inequality. A Brief to the House of Commons Subcommittee on the Status of Women*. Ottawa: February 13, 1991.

_____. *Sexual Assaults*. Ottawa: 1985.

_____. *Wife battering*. Ottawa: 1985.

Canadian Bar Association. *Submission to the Special Committee on Bill C-80. An Act to Amend The Criminal Code and The Customs Tariff (Firearms)*. Ottawa: January 1991.

Canadian Police Association. *Brief to the Special Committee on the Subject Matter of Bill C-80 (Firearms)*. Ottawa: December 1990.

Chapdelaine, Antoine and Pierre Gosselin. "Gun Control: A Public Health Concern". *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, vol. II, no. 6, November 1990.

Christoffel, K.K. and T. Christoffel. "Handguns: Risks versus Benefits". *Pediatrics*, May 1989.

Church Council on Justice and Corrections and Canadian Council on Social Development. *Family Violence in a Patriarchal Culture: a Challenge to Our Way of Living*. Ottawa: September 1988.

Coalition for Gun Control. *Myths and Facts on Gun Control*. Toronto: 1991.

Cooper, Jeff. "Cooper's Corner". *Guns and Ammo*, January 1991.

Crampton, W.R. *Observations and Recommendations Relative to Firearm Related Offences in Metropolitan Toronto and Part 2.1 of the Criminal Code of Canada*. September 28, 1987.

Cukier, Wendy. "Gun Control: A Step in the Right Direction". *Justice Report*, vol. 7, no. 3, Fall 1990.

_____. *Gun Control: A Canadian Perspective. Brief to the Special Committee on Violence Against Women*. Toronto: Canadians for Gun Control, March 1991.

Curran, Peggy. "MPs to hear Relatives of Lepine's Victims: Gun Control Reverses Ruling After Pressure from Victims' Parents". *The Gazette*, January 15, 1991.

Danish, Paul. "S/SGT. One in a Million". *Soldier of Fortune Magazine*, June 1990.

Ecole Polytechnique. Comité pour le contrôle des armes. *Pour un meilleur contrôle des armes au Canada*. Montreal: March 1990.

Hartley, Ruth. "Sex Role Pressures and the Socialization of the Male Child". In *Men and Masculinity*. Joseph Pleck and Jack Sawyer, ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974.

Howse, John. "Death in a quiet mall". *Macleans*, April 1, 1991.

Kellerman, Arthur and D.T. Reay. "Protection or Peril: An Analysis of Firearms Related Deaths in the Home". *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 314, June 12, 1986.

Killias, Martin. "Gun Ownership and Violent Crime: The Swiss Experience in International Perspective". *Security Journal*, vol. 1, 3, 1990.

Kimmel, Michael. "The Cult of Masculinity: American Social Character and the Legacy of the Cowboy". In *Beyond Patriarchy: Essays by Men on Pleasure, Power and Change*. Michael Kaufman, ed. Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1987.

Koch, George. "No Right to Bear Arms: How Campbell's gun-control bill would make criminals out of responsible gunowners". *Alberta Report*, January 14, 1991.

Lupri, Eugene. "Male Violence in the Home". *Canadian Social Trends*, 14, Autumn 1989.

MacLeod, Linda. *Wife Battering in Canada: The Vicious Circle*. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1980.

_____. *Battered but not Beaten: Preventing Wife Battering in Canada*. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1987.

_____. *Preventing Wife Battering in Canada: Towards a New Understanding*. Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1989.

McRae, Allan. "Canadians Want Tougher Gun Control: Poll". *The Gazette*, January 30, 1991.

Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. *Reports and Recommendations Concerning Changes to the Criminal Code of Canada. Offences Relating to the Possession of Firearms and Other Offensive Weapons*. Toronto: November 1987.

Miller, George et al. *What Canada Needs is Crime Control Not Honest Citizen Control*. Ottawa: National Firearms Association, April 9, 1991.

Morris, Marika. "Firearms as a Factor in Violence Against Women: An Assessment of Current and Proposed Firearms Policy". Ottawa: Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, April 1991, unpublished document.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police. *Annual Firearms Report to the Solicitor General of Canada by the Commissioner of the RCMP. Section 117 Criminal Code*. Ottawa: 1989.

Shaver, Andrea. *Teen Suicide*. Ottawa: Library of Parliament Research Branch, Political and Social Affairs Division, 1990.

"Shot by Spouse, Woman Asks to Die". *The Globe and Mail*, August 3, 1991.

Sloan, Henry et al. "Handgun Regulation, Crime, Assaults and Homicide: A Tale of Two Cities." *New England Journal of Medicine*, vol. 319, November 10, 1988.

United States. Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Administration. *Report and Recommendations of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semiautomatic Rifles*. Washington, D.C.: 1989.

APPENDICES

The following four tables are unpublished tables from the Homicide Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989

1989	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	541	170	112	148	57	8	25	19	2
%	100.00	31.42	20.70	27.36	10.54	1.48	4.62	3.51	.37
WIFE									
#	76	35	8	15	14	1	-	2	1
%	100.00	46.05	10.53	19.74	18.42	1.32	-	2.63	1.32
HUSBAND									
#	22	7	1	11	1	-	1	1	-
%	100.00	31.82	4.55	50.00	4.55	-	4.55	4.55	-
DAUGHTER									
#	22	11	5	2	2	-	-	2	-
%	100.00	50.00	22.73	9.09	9.09	-	-	9.09	-
SON									
#	18	1	2	3	9	-	-	2	1
%	100.00	5.56	11.11	16.67	50.00	-	-	11.11	5.56
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	59	15	19	17	6	1	-	1	-
%	100.00	25.42	32.20	28.81	10.17	1.69	-	1.69	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	197	69	35	48	32	2	1	8	2
%	100.00	35.03	17.77	24.37	16.24	1.02	.51	4.06	1.02
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	224	73	49	68	15	3	12	4	-
%	100.00	32.59	21.88	30.36	6.70	1.34	5.36	1.79	-
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	120	28	28	32	10	3	12	7	-
%	100.00	23.33	23.33	26.67	8.33	2.50	10.00	5.83	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1988	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	482	140	124	144	37	5	12	17	3
%	100.00	29.05	25.73	29.88	7.68	1.04	2.49	3.53	.62
WIFE									
#	71	28	16	15	6	2	1	1	2
%	100.00	39.44	22.54	21.13	8.45	2.82	1.41	1.41	2.82
HUSBAND									
#	21	5	1	12	2	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	23.81	4.76	57.14	9.52	-	4.76	-	-
DAUGHTER									
#	16	7	3	-	2	1	-	3	-
%	100.00	43.75	18.75	-	12.50	6.25	-	18.75	-
SON									
#	15	-	4	1	4	1	2	3	-
%	100.00	-	26.67	6.67	26.67	6.67	13.33	20.00	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	50	12	17	12	2	-	6	1	-
%	100.00	24.00	34.00	24.00	4.00	-	12.00	2.00	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	173	52	41	40	16	4	10	8	2
%	100.00	30.06	23.70	23.12	9.25	2.31	5.78	4.62	1.16
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	202	59	58	65	11	1	1	6	1
%	100.00	29.21	28.71	32.18	5.45	.50	.50	2.97	.50
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	107	29	25	39	10	-	1	3	-
%	100.00	27.10	23.36	36.45	9.35	-	.93	2.80	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1987	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#.....	536	158	118	161	50	8	11	27	3
%.....	100.00	29.48	22.01	30.04	9.33	1.49	2.05	5.04	.56
WIFE									
#.....	79	35	14	19	6	-	1	3	1
%.....	100.00	44.30	17.72	24.05	7.59	-	1.27	3.80	1.27
HUSBAND									
#.....	34	5	3	23	1	-	1	1	-
%.....	100.00	14.71	8.82	67.65	2.94	-	2.94	2.94	-
DAUGHTER									
#.....	24	10	5	3	-	-	-	5	1
%.....	100.00	41.67	20.83	12.50	-	-	-	20.83	4.17
SON									
#.....	12	1	2	-	6	2	-	1	-
%.....	100.00	8.33	16.67	-	50.00	16.67	-	8.33	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#.....	64	15	19	20	4	-	2	4	-
%.....	100.00	23.44	29.69	31.25	6.25	-	3.13	6.25	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#.....	213	66	43	65	17	2	4	14	2
%.....	100.00	30.99	20.19	30.52	7.98	.94	1.88	6.57	.94
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#.....	212	60	51	63	22	5	1	9	1
%.....	100.00	28.30	24.06	29.72	10.38	2.36	.47	4.25	.47
TOTAL STRANGER									
#.....	111	32	24	33	11	1	6	4	-
%.....	100.00	28.83	21.62	29.73	9.91	.90	5.41	3.60	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1986	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#.....	482	153	108	137	41	4	10	26	3
%.....	100.00	31.74	22.41	28.42	8.51	.83	2.07	5.39	.62
WIFE									
#.....	70	38	16	8	3	1	-	4	-
%.....	100.00	54.29	22.86	11.43	4.29	1.43	-	5.71	-
HUSBAND									
#.....	19	6	-	11	1	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	31.58	-	57.89	5.26	-	5.26	-	-
DAUGHTER									
#.....	34	12	7	-	5	-	-	8	2
%.....	100.00	35.29	20.59	-	14.71	-	-	23.53	5.88
SON									
#.....	23	4	5	3	6	2	-	2	1
%.....	100.00	17.39	21.74	13.04	26.09	8.70	-	8.70	4.35
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#.....	45	18	9	14	1	-	1	2	-
%.....	100.00	40.00	20.00	31.11	2.22	-	2.22	4.44	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#.....	191	78	37	36	16	3	2	16	3
%.....	100.00	40.84	19.37	18.85	8.38	1.57	1.05	8.38	1.57
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#.....	167	47	40	60	10	1	4	5	-
%.....	100.00	28.14	23.95	35.93	5.99	.60	2.40	2.99	-
TOTAL STRANGER									
#.....	124	28	31	41	15	-	4	5	-
%.....	100.00	22.58	25.00	33.06	12.10	-	3.23	4.03	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1985	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#.....	567	172	94	195	50	11	7	36	2
%.....	100.00	30.34	16.58	34.39	8.82	1.94	1.23	6.35	.35
WIFE									
#.....	86	32	13	22	8	2	-	9	-
%.....	100.00	37.21	15.12	25.58	9.30	2.33	-	10.47	-
HUSBAND									
#.....	25	5	4	14	-	-	-	2	-
%.....	100.00	20.00	16.00	56.00	-	-	-	8.00	-
DAUGHTER									
#.....	19	5	2	3	1	-	-	8	-
%.....	100.00	26.32	10.53	15.79	5.26	-	-	42.11	-
SON									
#.....	14	-	1	1	7	1	2	2	-
%.....	100.00	-	7.14	7.14	50.00	7.14	14.29	14.29	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#.....	82	23	17	29	7	2	1	2	1
%.....	100.00	28.05	20.73	35.37	8.54	2.44	1.22	2.44	1.22
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#.....	226	65	37	69	23	5	3	23	1
%.....	100.00	28.76	16.37	30.53	10.18	2.21	1.33	10.18	.44
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#.....	201	70	33	72	12	5	3	6	-
%.....	100.00	34.83	16.42	35.82	5.97	2.49	1.49	2.99	-
TOTAL STRANGER									
#.....	140	37	24	54	15	1	1	7	1
%.....	100.00	26.43	17.14	38.57	10.71	.71	.71	5.00	.71

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1984	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	516	164	95	153	62	9	4	29	-
%	100.00	31.78	18.41	29.65	12.02	1.74	.78	5.62	-
WIFE									
#	63	32	7	11	9	2	-	2	-
%	100.00	50.79	11.11	17.46	14.29	3.17	-	3.17	-
HUSBAND									
#	17	2	3	9	-	-	1	2	-
%	100.00	11.76	17.65	52.94	-	-	5.88	11.76	-
DAUGHTER									
#	26	9	5	-	7	3	-	2	-
%	100.00	34.62	19.23	-	26.92	11.54	-	7.69	-
SON									
#	15	1	1	1	10	-	1	1	-
%	100.00	6.67	6.67	6.67	66.67	-	6.67	6.67	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	76	27	11	23	7	2	1	5	-
%	100.00	35.53	14.47	30.26	9.21	2.63	1.32	6.58	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	197	71	27	44	33	7	3	12	-
%	100.00	36.04	13.71	22.34	16.75	3.55	1.52	6.09	-
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	201	56	48	76	11	1	1	8	-
%	100.00	27.86	23.88	37.81	5.47	.50	.50	3.98	-
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	118	37	20	33	18	1	-	9	-
%	100.00	31.36	16.95	27.97	15.25	.85	-	7.63	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1983	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	553	163	138	145	62	7	8	27	3
%	100.00	29.48	24.95	26.22	11.21	1.27	1.45	4.88	.54
WIFE									
#	83	36	17	14	11	-	1	3	1
%	100.00	43.37	20.48	16.87	13.25	-	1.20	3.61	1.20
HUSBAND									
#	27	8	2	17	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	29.63	7.41	62.96	-	-	-	-	-
DAUGHTER									
#	16	2	10	-	2	-	1	1	-
%	100.00	12.50	62.50	-	12.50	-	6.25	6.25	-
SON									
#	14	-	2	1	6	4	-	1	-
%	100.00	-	14.29	7.14	42.86	28.57	-	7.14	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	76	30	20	22	-	-	4	-	-
%	100.00	39.47	26.32	28.95	-	-	5.26	-	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	216	76	51	54	19	4	6	5	1
%	100.00	35.19	23.61	25.00	8.80	1.85	2.78	2.31	.46
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	232	64	58	69	21	3	-	15	2
%	100.00	27.59	25.00	29.74	9.05	1.29	-	6.47	.86
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	105	23	29	22	22	-	2	7	-
%	100.00	21.90	27.62	20.95	20.95	-	1.90	6.67	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1982	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	558	196	108	163	65	4	2	19	1
%	100.00	35.13	19.35	29.21	11.65	.72	.36	3.41	.18
WIFE									
#	77	32	12	22	8	1	-	2	-
%	100.00	41.56	15.58	28.57	10.39	1.30	-	2.60	-
HUSBAND									
#	22	9	-	10	-	-	-	3	-
%	100.00	40.91	-	45.45	-	-	-	13.64	-
DAUGHTER									
#	15	5	5	2	3	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	33.33	33.33	13.33	20.00	-	-	-	-
SON									
#	15	1	4	3	4	1	-	2	-
%	100.00	6.67	26.67	20.00	26.67	6.67	-	13.33	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	79	35	17	17	5	-	2	3	-
%	100.00	44.30	21.52	21.52	6.33	-	2.53	3.80	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	208	82	38	54	20	2	2	10	-
%	100.00	39.42	18.27	25.96	9.62	.96	.96	4.81	-
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	244	89	50	80	18	-	-	6	1
%	100.00	36.48	20.49	32.79	7.38	-	-	2.46	.41
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	106	25	20	29	27	2	-	3	-
%	100.00	23.58	18.87	27.36	25.47	1.89	-	2.83	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1981	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	540	159	132	156	53	8	4	25	3
%	100.00	29.44	24.44	28.89	9.81	1.48	.74	4.63	.56
WIFE									
#	82	28	15	23	11	2	1	2	-
%	100.00	34.15	18.29	28.05	13.41	2.44	1.22	2.44	-
HUSBAND									
#	27	7	3	14	3	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	25.93	11.11	51.85	11.11	-	-	-	-
DAUGHTER									
#	10	3	1	5	-	-	-	1	-
%	100.00	30.00	10.00	50.00	-	-	-	10.00	-
SON									
#	14	-	4	1	4	3	-	1	1
%	100.00	-	28.57	7.14	28.57	21.43	-	7.14	7.14
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	63	31	14	14	3	-	-	1	-
%	100.00	49.21	22.22	22.22	4.76	-	-	1.59	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	196	69	37	57	21	5	1	5	1
%	100.00	35.20	18.88	29.08	10.71	2.55	.51	2.55	.51
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	202	67	48	63	11	1	-	10	2
%	100.00	33.17	23.76	31.19	5.45	.50	-	4.95	.99
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	142	23	47	36	21	2	3	10	-
%	100.00	16.20	33.10	25.35	14.79	1.41	2.11	7.04	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1980	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#.....	506	164	105	117	82	7	8	19	4
%.....	100.00	32.41	20.75	23.12	16.21	1.38	1.58	3.75	.79
WIFE									
#.....	60	26	14	9	7	-	1	2	1
%.....	100.00	43.33	23.33	15.00	11.67	-	1.67	3.33	1.67
HUSBAND									
#.....	17	6	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	35.29	-	58.82	5.88	-	-	-	-
DAUGHTER									
#.....	13	5	2	-	1	-	1	3	1
%.....	100.00	38.46	15.38	-	7.69	-	7.69	23.08	7.69
SON									
#.....	13	3	-	-	2	4	-	4	-
%.....	100.00	23.08	-	-	15.38	30.77	-	30.77	-
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#.....	64	31	13	16	3	-	-	1	-
%.....	100.00	48.44	20.31	25.00	4.69	-	-	1.56	-
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#.....	167	71	29	35	14	4	2	10	2
%.....	100.00	42.51	17.37	20.96	8.38	2.40	1.20	5.99	1.20
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#.....	205	57	44	41	56	1	2	3	1
%.....	100.00	27.80	21.46	20.00	27.32	.49	.98	1.46	.49
TOTAL STRANGER									
#.....	134	36	32	41	12	2	4	6	1
%.....	100.00	26.87	23.88	30.60	8.96	1.49	2.99	4.48	.75

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1979	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#	541	171	121	139	52	13	12	31	2
%	100.00	31.61	22.37	25.69	9.61	2.40	2.22	5.73	.37
WIFE									
#	90	35	20	16	14	1	-	4	-
%	100.00	38.89	22.22	17.78	15.56	1.11	-	4.44	-
HUSBAND									
#	22	9	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	40.91	4.55	54.55	-	-	-	-	-
DAUGHTER									
#	19	6	3	1	1	-	-	8	-
%	100.00	31.58	15.79	5.26	5.26	-	-	42.11	-
SON									
#	28	-	1	1	13	8	1	3	1
%	100.00	-	3.57	3.57	46.43	28.57	3.57	10.71	3.57
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#	63	25	20	10	5	-	1	1	1
%	100.00	39.68	31.75	15.87	7.94	-	1.59	1.59	1.59
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#	222	75	45	40	33	9	2	16	2
%	100.00	33.78	20.27	18.02	14.86	4.05	.90	7.21	.90
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#	201	70	49	63	6	1	-	12	-
%	100.00	34.83	24.38	31.34	2.99	.50	-	5.97	-
TOTAL STRANGER									
#	118	26	27	36	13	3	10	3	-
%	100.00	22.03	22.88	30.51	11.02	2.54	8.47	2.54	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF SOLVED HOMICIDE OFFENCES SHOWING: NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY SUSPECT-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP & METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

1979-1988	TOTAL	SHOOTING	BEATING	STABBING	STRANGLING SUFFOCATING	DROWNING	ARSON	OTHER	NOT STATED
TOTAL VICTIMS									
#.....	5,281	1,640	1,143	1,510	554	76	78	256	24
%.....	100.00	31.05	21.64	28.59	10.49	1.44	1.48	4.85	.45
WIFE									
#.....	761	322	144	159	83	11	5	32	5
%.....	100.00	42.31	18.92	20.89	10.91	1.45	.66	4.20	.66
HUSBAND									
#.....	231	62	17	132	8	-	4	8	-
%.....	100.00	26.84	7.36	57.14	3.46	-	1.73	3.46	-
DAUGHTER									
#.....	192	64	43	14	22	4	2	39	4
%.....	100.00	33.33	22.40	7.29	11.46	2.08	1.04	20.31	2.08
SON									
#.....	163	10	24	12	62	26	6	20	3
%.....	100.00	6.13	14.72	7.36	38.04	15.95	3.68	12.27	1.84
OTHER DOMESTIC									
#.....	662	247	157	177	37	4	18	20	2
%.....	100.00	37.31	23.72	26.74	5.59	.60	2.72	3.02	.30
TOTAL DOMESTIC									
#.....	2,009	705	385	494	212	45	35	119	14
%.....	100.00	35.09	19.16	24.59	10.55	2.24	1.74	5.92	.70
TOTAL ACQUAINT.									
#.....	2,067	639	479	652	178	19	12	80	8
%.....	100.00	30.91	23.17	31.54	8.61	.92	.58	3.87	.39
TOTAL STRANGER									
#.....	1,205	296	279	364	164	12	31	57	2
%.....	100.00	24.56	23.15	30.21	13.61	1.00	2.57	4.73	.17

- Data not available

APPENDIX 2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY GENDER AND METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989

Year / Année	Shooting / Arme à feu	Beating / Coups	Stabbing / Poignard	Strangulation / Etranglement	Suffocation	Drowning / Noyade	Arson / Crime d'incendie	Other / Autres	Unknown / Inconnu	TOTAL
1979										
\Male-Masculin	148	93	108	10	12	3	7	22	1	404
\Female-Féminin	59	39	54	38	3	10	5	13	6	227
\Total	207	132	162	48	15	13	12	35	7	631
1980										
\Male-Masculin	138	82	97	11	35	5	4	11	2	385
\Female-Féminin	57	35	41	22	27	3	4	11	8	208
\Total	195	117	138	33	62	8	8	22	10	593
1981										
\Male-Masculin	141	94	112	20	4	6	2	18	5	402
\Female-Féminin	58	61	64	37	5	3	2	12	3	245
\Unknown-Inconnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
\Total	199	155	176	57	9	9	4	30	9	648
1982										
\Male-Masculin	168	95	133	13	19	2	1	13	3	447
\Female-Féminin	80	29	49	31	16	4	1	8	3	221
\Total	248	124	182	44	35	6	2	21	6	668
1983										
\Male-Masculin	159	96	122	21	12	5	4	20	-	439
\Female-Féminin	65	54	51	33	14	5	4	11	6	243
\Total	224	150	173	54	26	10	8	31	6	682
1984										
\Male-Masculin	163	81	137	10	14	4	6	19	1	435
\Female-Féminin	65	33	52	36	20	5	2	16	3	232
\Total	228	114	189	46	34	9	8	35	4	667
1985										
\Male-Masculin	155	80	152	12	10	5	9	28	-	451
\Female-Féminin	67	38	75	30	10	7	2	19	5	253
\Total	222	118	227	42	20	12	11	47	5	704
1986										
\Male-Masculin	111	80	124	10	8	1	9	19	2	364
\Female-Féminin	64	44	41	28	8	3	5	10	4	203
\Unknown-Inconnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
\Total	175	124	165	38	14	4	14	30	7	569
1987										
\Male-Masculin	132	89	133	12	6	5	8	27	1	415
\Female-Féminin	68	42	51	29	11	3	9	7	8	228
\Unknown-Inconnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
\Total	200	131	184	41	19	8	17	34	8	642

APPENDIX 2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS BY GENDER AND METHOD USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, CANADA, 1979-1989 (continued)

	Shooting Arme à feu	Beating Coups	Stabbing Poignard	Strangulation Etranglement	Suffocation	Drowning Noyade	Arson D'incendie	Other Autres	Unknown Inconnu	TOTAL
1988										
\Male-Masculin	123	85	119	14	4	4	8	14	2	373
\Female-Féminin	46	53	48	29	6	3	7	6	4	202
\Total	169	138	167	43	10	7	15	20	6	575
1989										
Male-Masculin	144	82	117	18	7	5	22	13	2	410
Female-Féminin	74	46	52	30	17	4	9	8	6	246
Unknown-Inconnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	218	128	169	48	24	9	31	21	9	657
%1989										
\Male-Masculin	35.1	20.0	28.5	4.4	1.7	1.2	5.4	3.2	0.5	100.0
\Female-Féminin	30.1	18.7	21.1	12.2	6.9	1.6	3.7	3.3	2.4	100.0
Unknown-Inconnu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
\Total	33.2	19.5	25.7	7.3	3.7	1.4	4.7	3.2	1.4	100.0
% Average-Moyenne \1979-88										
\Male-Masculin	34.9	21.3	30.1	3.2	3.1	1.0	1.4	4.6	0.4	100.0
\Female-Féminin	27.8	18.9	23.3	13.8	5.2	2.0	1.8	5.0	2.1	100.0
\Unknown-Inconnu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	100.0
\Total	32.4	20.4	27.6	7.0	3.8	1.3	1.8	4.8	1.1	100.0

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989

1989	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAH) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAH) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#.....	246	74	13	44	-	15	-	2
%.....	100.00	30.08	5.28	17.89	-	6.10	-	.81
NFLD / TN								
#.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEI / IPE								
#.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
NS / NE								
#.....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
NB								
#.....	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	20.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-
QUEBEC								
#.....	90	37	4	25	-	6	-	2
%.....	100.00	41.11	4.44	27.78	-	6.67	-	2.22
ONTARIO								
#.....	61	13	4	4	-	5	-	-
%.....	100.00	21.31	6.56	6.56	-	8.20	-	-
MANITOBA								
#.....	19	5	1	3	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	26.32	5.26	15.79	-	5.26	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALBERTA								
#.....	24	6	3	2	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	25.00	12.50	8.33	-	4.17	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1989	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAH) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAH) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
BC / CB								
#.....	23	7	1	4	-	2	-	-
%.....	100.00	30.43	4.35	17.39	-	8.70	-	-
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1988	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#.....	202	46	10	20	-	11	-	5
%.....	100.00	22.77	4.95	9.90	-	5.45	-	2.48
NFLD / TN								
#.....	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
%.....	100.00	50.00	-	-	-	50.00	-	-
NS / NE								
#.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUEBEC								
#.....	55	17	2	6	-	4	-	5
%.....	100.00	30.91	3.64	10.91	-	7.27	-	9.09
ONTARIO								
#.....	68	11	3	4	-	4	-	-
%.....	100.00	16.18	4.41	5.88	-	5.88	-	-
MANITOBA								
#.....	12	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	25.00	8.33	16.67	-	-	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#.....	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	16.67	-	16.67	-	-	-	-
ALBERTA								
#.....	27	6	2	4	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	22.22	7.41	14.81	-	-	-	-
BC / CB								
#.....	26	6	2	3	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	23.08	7.69	11.54	-	3.85	-	-
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1987	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#	226	68	12	28	3	20	-	5
%	100.00	30.09	5.31	12.39	1.33	8.85	-	2.21
NFLD / TN								
#	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS / NE								
#	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	33.33	16.67	16.67	-	-	-	-
NB								
#	5	4	2	1	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	80.00	40.00	20.00	-	20.00	-	-
QUEBEC								
#	54	16	2	3	-	6	-	5
%	100.00	29.63	3.70	5.56	-	11.11	-	9.26
ONTARIO								
#	80	21	3	8	3	7	-	-
%	100.00	26.25	3.75	10.00	3.75	8.75	-	-
MANITOBA								
#	16	7	2	2	-	3	-	-
%	100.00	43.75	12.50	12.50	-	18.75	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#	6	5	1	4	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	83.33	16.67	66.67	-	-	-	-
ALBERTA								
#	29	8	-	5	-	3	-	-
%	100.00	27.59	-	17.24	-	10.34	-	-
BC / CB								
#	28	5	1	4	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	17.86	3.57	14.29	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1987	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAWN) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAWN) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1986	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAWN) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAWN) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#	203	64	10	33	-	17	-	4
%	100.00	31.53	4.93	16.26	-	8.37	-	1.97
NFLD / TN								
#	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-
NS / NE								
#	5	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	60.00	-	40.00	-	20.00	-	-
NB								
#	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	40.00	-	40.00	-	-	-	-
QUEBEC								
#	54	15	7	5	-	2	-	1
%	100.00	27.78	12.96	9.26	-	3.70	-	1.85
ONTARIO								
#	55	20	3	8	-	9	-	-
%	100.00	36.36	5.45	14.55	-	16.36	-	-
MANITOBA								
#	16	4	-	2	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	25.00	-	12.50	-	12.50	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALBERTA								
#	25	6	-	4	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	24.00	-	16.00	-	8.00	-	-
BC / CB								
#	31	11	-	7	-	1	-	3
%	100.00	35.48	-	22.58	-	3.23	-	9.68

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1986	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAWN) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAWN) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	33.33	-	33.33	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1985	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#	253	67	21	27	1	18	-	-
%	100.00	26.48	8.30	10.67	.40	7.11	-	-
NFLD / TN								
#	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	50.00	-	-	-	50.00	-	-
NS / NE								
#	11	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	27.27	9.09	18.18	-	-	-	-
NB								
#	6	3	-	2	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	50.00	-	33.33	-	16.67	-	-
QUEBEC								
#	62	16	7	5	1	3	-	-
%	100.00	25.81	11.29	8.06	1.61	4.84	-	-
ONTARIO								
#	85	19	7	9	-	3	-	-
%	100.00	22.35	8.24	10.59	-	3.53	-	-
MANITOBA								
#	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#	8	3	-	1	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	37.50	-	12.50	-	25.00	-	-
ALBERTA								
#	25	9	2	2	-	5	-	-
%	100.00	36.00	8.00	8.00	-	20.00	-	-
BC / CB								
#	42	8	4	1	-	3	-	-
%	100.00	19.05	9.52	2.38	-	7.14	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1985	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAH) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAH) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
YUKON								
#.....	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	66.67	-	66.67	-	-	-	-
NHT / TN-O								
#.....	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	60.00	-	60.00	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1984	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#	232	65	17	32	-	13	-	3
%	100.00	28.02	7.33	13.79	-	5.60	-	1.29
NFLD / TN								
#	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	100.00	-	100.00	-	-	-	-
NS / NE								
#	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	28.57	-	28.57	-	-	-	-
NB								
#	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	42.86	-	42.86	-	-	-	-
QUEBEC								
#	69	24	10	6	-	5	-	3
%	100.00	34.78	14.49	8.70	-	7.25	-	4.35
ONTARIO								
#	73	15	3	10	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	20.55	4.11	13.70	-	2.74	-	-
MANITOBA								
#	16	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	12.50	-	12.50	-	-	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	14.29	-	14.29	-	-	-	-
ALBERTA								
#	17	4	-	3	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	23.53	-	17.65	-	5.88	-	-
BC / CB								
#	33	13	4	4	-	5	-	-
%	100.00	39.39	12.12	12.12	-	15.15	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1984	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
YUKON								
#	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NWT / TN-O								
#	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1983	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAH) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAH) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#	243	65	15	27	-	22	-	1
%	100.00	26.75	6.17	11.11	-	9.05	-	.41
NFLD / TN								
#	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NS / NE								
#	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	14.29	-	14.29	-	-	-	-
NB								
#	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	66.67	-	-	-	66.67	-	-
QUEBEC								
#	59	15	4	5	-	6	-	-
%	100.00	25.42	6.78	8.47	-	10.17	-	-
ONTARIO								
#	78	19	5	6	-	8	-	-
%	100.00	24.36	6.41	7.69	-	10.26	-	-
MANITOBA								
#	15	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	13.33	-	6.67	-	6.67	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#	13	7	1	5	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	53.85	7.69	38.46	-	7.69	-	-
ALBERTA								
#	27	8	3	3	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	29.63	11.11	11.11	-	7.41	-	-
BC / CB								
#	38	11	2	6	-	2	-	1
%	100.00	28.95	5.26	15.79	-	5.26	-	2.63

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1983	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAH) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAH) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
YUKON								
#.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1982	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAWN) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAWN) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#.....	221	80	23	37	1	18	1	-
%.....	100.00	36.20	10.41	16.74	.45	8.14	.45	-
NFLD / TN								
#.....	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	66.67	33.33	-	-	33.33	-	-
NS / NE								
#.....	6	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	33.33	-	16.67	-	16.67	-	-
NB								
#.....	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	25.00	-	-	-	25.00	-	-
QUEBEC								
#.....	56	17	8	6	-	3	-	-
%.....	100.00	30.36	14.29	10.71	-	5.36	-	-
ONTARIO								
#.....	63	21	7	8	-	5	1	-
%.....	100.00	33.33	11.11	12.70	-	7.94	1.59	-
MANITOBA								
#.....	11	5	1	2	-	2	-	-
%.....	100.00	45.45	9.09	18.18	-	18.18	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#.....	12	7	1	5	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	58.33	8.33	41.67	-	8.33	-	-
ALBERTA								
#.....	24	9	1	4	-	4	-	-
%.....	100.00	37.50	4.17	16.67	-	16.67	-	-
BC / CB								
#.....	37	15	4	10	1	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	40.54	10.81	27.03	2.70	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1982	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAWN) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAWN) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	20.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1981	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAM) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAM) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#	245	58	14	24	1	16	1	2
%	100.00	23.67	5.71	9.80	.41	6.53	.41	.82
NFLD / TN								
#	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%	100.00	50.00	-	50.00	-	-	-	-
NS / NE								
#	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	16.67	-	-	-	16.67	-	-
NB								
#	11	5	1	2	-	2	-	-
%	100.00	45.45	9.09	18.18	-	18.18	-	-
QUEBEC								
#	53	17	4	8	-	3	-	2
%	100.00	32.08	7.55	15.09	-	5.66	-	3.77
ONTARIO								
#	70	13	2	3	-	8	-	-
%	100.00	18.57	2.86	4.29	-	11.43	-	-
MANITOBA								
#	17	4	-	3	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	23.53	-	17.65	-	5.88	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#	18	7	2	4	-	-	1	-
%	100.00	38.89	11.11	22.22	-	-	5.56	-
ALBERTA								
#	18	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
%	100.00	11.11	-	5.56	-	5.56	-	-
BC / CB								
#	48	8	5	2	1	-	-	-
%	100.00	16.67	10.42	4.17	2.08	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1981	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
YUKON								
#.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 3: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES BY TYPE OF FIREARM, CANADA, 1980-1989 (continued)

1980	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES - VICTIMES FEMININE D'HOMICIDE TOTAL	TOTAL FEMALE VICTIMS OF SHOOTING HOMICIDES - TOTAL DES VICTIMES FEMININES D'HOMICIDES COMMISES D'UNE ARME A FEU	HANDGUN - ARME DE POING	RIFLE - CARABINE	RIFLE(SAW) - CARABINE A CANNON TRONCONNE	SHOTGUN - FUSIL DE CHASSE	SHOTGUN(SAW) - FUSIL DE CHASSE A CANNON TRONCONNE	UNKNOWN - INCONNU
CANADA								
#.....	208	57	12	32	-	10	2	1
%.....	100.00	27.40	5.77	15.38	-	4.81	.96	.48
NS / NE								
#.....	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
%.....	100.00	100.00	-	50.00	-	-	50.00	-
NB								
#.....	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	66.67	-	66.67	-	-	-	-
QUEBEC								
#.....	55	11	1	5	-	4	-	1
%.....	100.00	20.00	1.82	9.09	-	7.27	-	1.82
ONTARIO								
#.....	66	16	5	7	-	4	-	-
%.....	100.00	24.24	7.58	10.61	-	6.06	-	-
MANITOBA								
#.....	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	10.00	-	10.00	-	-	-	-
SASKATCHEWAN								
#.....	6	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	66.67	-	66.67	-	-	-	-
ALBERTA								
#.....	19	8	-	6	-	1	1	-
%.....	100.00	42.11	-	31.58	-	5.26	5.26	-
BC / CB								
#.....	46	13	6	6	-	1	-	-
%.....	100.00	28.26	13.04	13.04	-	2.17	-	-
NWT / TN-O								
#.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
%.....	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Data not available

APPENDIX 4: NUMBER AND RATE[1] OF HOMICIDE OFFENCES[2] BY POPULATION SIZE OF LOCATION OF INCIDENT, CANADA, 1989

Population	Male Masculin	Female Féminin	Unknown Inconnu	Total	Population	Rate per 100,000 population Taux pour 100,000 habitants	Average Rate Moyenne Taux 1979-1988
Under-Moins 5,000	127	71	1	199	7,383,500	2.70	3.10
5,000-9,999	5	14	-	19	988,100	1.97	1.84
10,000- 24,999	19	18	-	37	1,699,700	2.18	1.84
25,000- 49,999	22	15	-	37	1,712,800	2.16	1.67
50,000- 99,999	28	20	-	48	2,288,200	2.01	1.88
100,000-249,999	18	12	-	30	2,073,600	1.45	2.69
250,000-499,999	54	19	-	73	3,633,800	2.01	2.48
500,000 and over- et plus	139	77	-	216	6,485,500	3.33	3.14
TOTAL	410	246	1	657	26,223,200 (3)	2.51	2.62

1.\Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures as provided by each province. Under 5,000 population includes municipalities under 5,000 population and rural areas.
1.\Les taux sont calculés pour 100,000 habitants selon les effectifs de la population qui ont été fournis par chaque province. La catégorie "population moins de 5,000" comprend les municipalités de moins 5,000
2.\One offence is counted for every victim.
2.\On compte une "infraction" pour chaque victime.